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to the oppression of the other races; but we are slowly getting into the current of a civilized and proper attitude towards the efficient and honest Government, towards any Government that gives us a square deal, and we are doing fairly well.

NEW YORK CITY.

ROBERT SEELAV.

JESUS AND PROHIBITION

SIR,—THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW won my heart while I was in college. I have not missed a single number from that time to now. I regard it as the best of the more profound monthly periodicals. Long live THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW!

I am writing now to join with Mr. Eugene Dale in protesting against the one-sided policy of the REVIEW regarding Constitutional Prohibition. Far be it from me to even venture to suggest to whom you might appeal for an authoritative statement favoring the proposed Amendment. I am quite willing to leave that matter to your own judgment. Since "*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*" is the policy of the REVIEW, readers are not overstepping their bounds in asking that fair dealing be given this vital question.

No doubt Dr. McKim's article, in the July number, will be widely circulated by the liquor people to bolster up their dying business, but not all thinking people will be carried away by his argument. To say that Prohibition is un-Christian because Jesus drank wine will involve the Doctor in much difficulty, despite his clever exposition of the Kenotic Theory. Jesus never married. Then, according to Dr. McKim's reasoning, celibacy is right for all men. Jesus was silent concerning slavery, the evils of which were always before His eyes. Does His silence mean that later thinkers should have kept silent on this great question? True followers of the Nazarene are less concerned in "What Jesus Did" than they are in "What Would Jesus Do?" The all-important question is, "What is the mind of the Master?" now, rather than what it was twenty centuries ago.

ARDMORE, PA.

C. W. KITTO.

THE TEACHING OF GERMAN

SIR,—I have been a reader of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for thirty or forty years. While my politics do not always parallel yours—as I understand yours—still there is nothing in THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW that pleases me more and interests me so much as your splendid editorials. Often when the pressure of business prevents my reading the REVIEW as I should, I make opportunity in keeping with a firm resolution to read the editorials.

Now, I have just read one editorial that seems to me a little surprising. My impressions from the constant and regular reading of your editorials did not prepare me to receive from you an endorsement of the movement that is now so general to condemn the teaching of German in our schools. I have taught quite a number of young men who are now in France. I shall soon have others who may soon be in France. It seems to me that the value of these men would be increased by their studying French in order that they may be better prepared to coöperate with

our Allies. It seems also to me that it would be increasing the usefulness of these men to have them study the enemies whom they are to fight, and among other things to study the German language. I am sure that if I should attempt to teach German here there would be considerable objection, based upon the same reasons that are set forth in your editorials. I am not quite sure, but it seems to me that the teaching of German and the study of German need not at all be detrimental to the best interests of our cause; in fact, it seems to me that it could be used for the advancement of our cause.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

JAMES B. DUDLEY.

"ADJOURNING" POLITICS

SIR,—I beg the privilege of replying to your editorials in the June and July numbers advocating cessation of political strife in the coming elections.

Mr. Wilson has preached this also, but has not practised it. His interference in Michigan, Wisconsin and now in Illinois makes it imperative that the Republican party take up the gage.

I agree with you that the only thing under the sun the Republican party could win by carrying the House would be the privilege of dividing the responsibility for the future conduct of the war. *I most emphatically believe that that is worth fighting for.*

This is a war of all the people and the credit of success, like the discredit for failure, should be shared by all.

You forget, in calling attention to the precedents established by England, France, Italy, and other precedents that these countries are governed by coalition ministries.

I believe with the late President Hayes that he serves his party best who serves his country best, but our friends on the other side evidently, do not subscribe to this.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

J. J. JACKSON.

A SERBIAN COMMENT

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the article ["A Footnote to Austrian History"] in your last issue, in which you mentioned my name in connection with a story by Mr. Lazarovich. I beg to say that since my schooldays I have been, as I now am, interested in a project of building a navigable waterway between Salonika and the Danube through Serbia. When in London I met Mr. Lazarovich; he assured me that American capital might be interested in that project. It rather looked so, as he formed a syndicate in 1908, and I enlisted on behalf of it the assistance of Mr. N. Stamenkovich, Professor of the Belgrade University, who had studied that problem for twenty years. The project was brought before the Serbian Government in April, 1909, and although it received a fair consideration, it could not be realized at that time, and the matter was dropped. In no other way was I acquainted or associated with any other activity of Mr. Lazarovich. Therefore, beyond this short statement, I am unable either to substantiate or to correct his story.

NEW YORK CITY.

V. R. SAVIC.